and on Yankees in winter. (Laughter.) It had been asked whether the United States was o be dictated to by England. If he had come to this House when the country was not in a state of depression, he would probably be found voting with the men who would vote contrary to his present views. But he now believed that for the United States, of itself, to establish a free sliver coinage would be neither wise nor courageous; it would be foolhardy. Congress was not here to try hazardous experiments. He was ready to suppoany measure which would bring the money of the people out of its hiding-place, and would place the currency on a stable basis, but he did not believe country could safely provide for the free

that the country could safely provide for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

Mr. Cooper is a new member, and the attitude taken by him was somewhat of a surprise to his friends. He is a young man, with a strong voice, a ready flow of language, a quickness for repartee and a pleasant manner.

Mr. Goldzier (Dem., III.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the Sherman bill, and raised his voice in support of the creditor class—which did not, he said, censist of the bankers and brokers of Wall Street, but of a great mass of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Goldzier's remarks. Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.) announced the death of his colleague, J. Logan Chipman. The formal resolutions were agreed to, and the Speaker appointed the following committee to take action in the premises: Messrs. Weadock. Whiting. McMillin. Gorman, Caruth, Cannon, Powers, Haugen and Aitkin.

The House then, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Chipman, at 1:50 adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

THE MONTANA CONTEST-TO AMEND THE NA-TIONAL BANKING LAWS-EXTRA-SESSION MILEAGE.

Washington, Aug. 17.-Numerous petitions were presented in the Senate, some for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and some against its repeal without a provision for the free coinage of sliver. One was presented from the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society against the proposed six months' extension of the whiskey tax.

The Montana Senatorial case was taken up, and Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the right of Mr. Mantle to a seat under the Governor's appointment.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) made a short argument

on the other side of the question. This was followed by a colloquy between Senators Mitchell. of Oregon, and Chandler, of New-Hampshire, the former advocating and the latter opposing the admission of Mr. Mantle.

The discussion was interrupted by an amendment offered by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), to the Na-tional Bank Circulation bill. The amendment provides that any National bank desiring to with draw any part of its circulating notes, shall, in writing, at least sixty days before the time of the proposed withdrawal, make application to the Controller of the Currency, and that no such withdrawal shall be made unless such application approved, in whole or in part, by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than \$3,000,000 of National bank circulation shall be withdrawn

within any calendar month.

After a short argument by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) After a short argument by the Governor.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), who has charge of the
report, called for a vote upon the resolution for
the admission of Mr. Mantle. Objection was made, however, by Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.), and finally unanimous consent was given that a vote shall be taken on Monday next at 5 p. m.

After a brief executive session, the doors were reopened, and the House joint resolution for the payment of mileage to Senators and Representatives for the extraordinary session was taken up and passed.

and passed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Chipman, and the Senate, at 3 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

UNWIELDY HOUSE COMMITTEES.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE NOT FAVORED BY SOME EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Aug. 17 (Special).-The pressure for the appointment of the committees is so strong and the anxiety of many of the members to know where they are to be placed is so great that the House may be asked to authorize Speaker Crisp to act in the matter before the general code of rules reported for adoption. A meeting of the Committee on Rules was held this morning, and certain odifications that had been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the committee were laid before the Republican members, but no action was taken and another meeting will be held to-morrow. Speaker Crisp and other members of the commitwere exceedingly reticent in regard to the changes that are under consideration, one of which is the proposition to increase the number of mempers of half a dozen or more of the leading committees from fifteen to seventeen each. It is un-derstood that this change if adopted will affect the Committee on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Coinage, Agriculture, Rivers and Harbors, and probably several of the other

of the House and opposed to the prop the effect of which they think would not be to committing himself to any the facilitate legislation. In conversation with a Tribits rumored, indeed, that the Ir ondent to-day a Representative of long and varied experience said: "I think that some of come before it, and to allow a fair representation of the different parties and phases of sentiment in the House, is better than a larger one. As com-mittees increase in size, so does the tendency toward partisan caucus legislation. The members of the majority consult together and frame a measure to which they can all agree without consulting the views of the members of the minority. nd the bill is then brought into the committee and adopted as a whole, with little or no discussion or consideraton of the details. I regard that method as vicious in the extreme and a bar to legislative action, and it is a method which a large membership of committees invites There are other objections which might be urged against large committees, but the one mentioned I regard as perhaps the most

It is only necessary to recall the manner in which the "Dark Lantern" tariff bill of 1888 was framed to show that this objection is sound, although the Committee on Ways and Means, which it is now proposed to increase to seventeen, then consisted of only thirteen members, eight of whom were ocrats. After the eight Democrats had framed that famous measure and agreed upon it, subsequent committee "consideration" was the merest formality, not to say farce; for no argument that the Republican members could offer. which they could submit, changed the bill one lota in any particular. Springer's "pop-gun" tariff bills of the last Congress were framed in the same manner by ten Democrate; and the sfiver bills now pending in the House of Representatives, under an order which prevents even the offering of an amendment by any Republican member, were framed by self-constituted and irregular partisan committees representing the hostile factions into which the Democratic majority is divided. This proceeding, barring the fact of the Hegitimate constitution of the two sliver committees, is analogous to the proceedings which many Republicans expect to be had after the membership of the regularly authorized committees snan nave been increased, as now proposed. in any particular. Springer's "pop-gun" tariff bills

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECEIVES AN AP-PEAL FROM A FRENCH COMMITTEE.

Washington, Aug. 17 .- The Treasury Department has received, by reference from the Department of State, an "appeal of the French Committee to the people of the United States" on the subject of Franco-American commerce. The committee says

"Now is the time when France and the United States should think of drawing closer together by establishing new relations and creating new We have constituted in Paris a comnittee of initiative. Our action has in view safeguard our common interests, to put an end understandings which may still divide and to free ourselves from the obstacles which ve hitherto impeded the expansion of our pro-

ductive forces. The committee says that on May 15, 1879, Senator ockrell, in the Senate of the United States, introduced a joint resolution that the President be and requested to open correspondence with the Government of France for the purpose of entering into and establishing a treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that Government upon terms and conditions alike honorable and just and reciprocally beneficial, and, if deemed to appoint three commissioners on behalf of the United States to conduct the negotia-

tions preliminary to the making of such treaty. committee express their deep regret that the Senate Committee, which discussed the Cockrell joint resolution on February 24, 1880, should been compelled to postpone it indefinitely "bethe offer to appoint commissioners from France."

been, in a measure, removed by "the French law of January 27, 1833, which gives legal sanction to the Government of France to apply the minimum tarriff to products of the United States."

They derive, encouragement from the fact that the Cockrell joint resolution, being "indefinitely postponed," not defeated, is liable to be taken up and passed at any time, and they earnestly desire that this shall be done.

THE SENATE WASTING TIME.

NO PROGRESS TOWARD FINANCIAL LEGIS LATION.

IT WAKES UP FOR A TIME, HOWEVER, AND PASSES THE MILEAGE RESOLUTION-MR. VOORHEES'S PLAN FOR "HARMONY."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 17.-The Senate adhered again o-day to its avowed policy of delay and inaction, djourning before 3 o'clock, after hours in scattering discussion, and arranging to sume the next three days in a wholly perfunctory and obstructive "debate" on the threshedout question of admitting the three Senators holding certificates of appointment from the Governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington. The points of constitutional law and Senatorial precedent involved in these three cases have already been debated for several weeks, the original resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections having been taken up for discussion early in the extraordinary session of March and April. Mr. Vance, who represents the minority of the committee opposing the seating of the three appointed Senators, happens to be one of the most radical of the anti-repeal leaders on the Democratic side, and it is not strange, perhaps, in view of this fact, that he has found it difficult to set a time when

he can conclude the "debate" and come to a vote. Mr. Hoar gave notice last Monday that he would ask for a vote to-day, but early this afternoon Mr Vance announced that he would require more time; and after various objections on his part to any limit to "debate," it was agreed to postpone the vote until Monday next at 5 p. m. It is altogether unlikely, therefore, that the Senate can undertake any financial legislation whatever until next Tuesday, at the earliest; for the election cases, which are matters of the highest privilege, can be interposed by Mr. Vance or any other Democratic Senator who wishes to oppose immediate action on

Mr. Voorhees and his National Bank Circulation bill were completely lost in to-day's shuffle. The Indiana Senator either changed his mind again or forgot his declaration of yesterday, for he made no attempt to call up the measure which he had fondly hoped to pass last Tuesday, and its further consideration except by unanimous consent was carried over by to-day's agreement into the middle of next week.

THE "MILEAGE SNAP" PUT THROUGH.

The Senate had one fit of activity, however, be fore adjournment. Though extremely backward in coming to the rescue of the business interests of the country, the members of the "deliberative business". branch" were ready enough to relieve a personal financial stringency by voting themselves mileage expenses for the present session. Under the law, as construed by the Treasury authorities, the members of Congress are entitled to no mile-age at all for this session. But the House soon after assembling passed a bill making available the mileage account of next December in order to recompense both branches for travelling expenses incurred now, and the Senate to-day added its approval to this anticipatory measure without experiencing any difficulties about arranging a limit to "debate." A few Senators followed Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, in protesting by their rotes against giving the country so salient an object lesson in Congressional insensibility. But Senator Cockrell. who fathered the hypothecating mileage scheme, and who has been obstructing the passage of the much-needed and unobjectionable Bank Circulation bill, carried a good majority with him, and the "mileage snap" went through. Counting this questionable achievement as a creditable day's labor. Mr. Cockrell decided to have the Senate knock off, and thereupon forced an adjournment more than two hours before the customary time. MR. VOORHEES'S BRILLIANT IDEA.

The Senate Finance Committee held the first of Into Senate Finance Committee near the first of its new series of daily sittings to-day and talked for a while about the repeal of the anti-repeal bills now before it. No conclusion, of course, was reached. It is said that Mr. Voorhees, who does not consider a vote for or against repeal a test of any man's opinions on the silver question, has conceived the brilliant idea of reporting an unconditional repeal bill, and attaching to it as a second section the currency plank of the Chicago platform. section the currency plank of the Chicago platform A vote for or against the Chicago platform is, as Mr. Voorhees sees, considered in neither Administration committees mentioned in these dispatches several nor anti-Administration circles a test of opinion on either the currency or the tariff; so that the two ne of the older and more experienced members | sections together will constitute a bill which he is rumored, indeed, that the Indiana statesman will spring this notable invention in the way of "harmony" on the Senate to-morrow, if the Finance the committees are already too large. A com-mittee large enough to deal with the business to through by "unanimous consent," thus allowing the through by "unanimous consent," thus allowing the Senate to take up other legislation, such as his own Bank Circulation bill, in which, as it seems, some test of opinion is possibly involved. But whatever the Finance Committee under Mr. Voorhees's antitest-vote leadership may do or emit to do, it almost certain that the Senate will not bring itself to consider any financial legislation seriously until

after the House votes on the Wilson bill. SOME ENCOURAGEMENT FOR REPEALERS.

One feature of the situation which affords some encouragement to the repealers is the fact that some of the moderate silver men are now talking compromises which stop a good deal short of the Sherman law in their effects. Two of these propositions are the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury as fast as the mints can carry it on, and the limitation of purchases to 1,000,000 mes, or \$1,000,000 worth a month. Probably either of these propositions would be accepted by convinced they could do no better. The Sherman notes have been treated substantially as gold notes secured by the gold reserve. This makes it and makes it a dead asset on the hands of the

It has been stated at the Treasury Department that it would take about five years to complete the coinage at the rate of \$30,000,000 a year. This would be a considerable infusion of new silver into the circulation, and some of the gold men admit that the real danger of the Sherman law would be removed if a definite limit were put to further purchases of bullion. The proposition to purchase 1,000,000 ounces of silver a month would, if adopted, do no serious injury, in the opinion of the gold men, to the currency system. It would cost at the present price of silver about \$50,000 a month, or \$6,600,1000 a year, which would be insignificant. The purchase, of 1,000,000 worth of bullion would mean more, and if it were coined at the present price of silver would add nearly \$20,000,000 to the volume of silver would add nearly \$20,000,000 to the volume of silver in circulation. Either of these propositions would not be dangerous, it is thought, if they were not put in force until after the present accumulation of silver is disposed of. The rapid growth of the country and the demand of silver for small change might shooth this amount, while the larger obligations of the Government rested upon a firm basis of gold. Neither of these plans has yet been presented to the repealers, and neither can be voted on in the House under the pending special order. It is possible that one of them may be tried in the Senate if the silver men cannot secure more. that it would take about five years to complete the

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MERCHANT MARINE. Washington, Aug. 17 .- Senator Frye, of Maine, has interests of the merchant marine of this country measure proposes the establishment of a marine board, to consist of the chairman of the Lighthouse Board, the Supervising Inspector-Gen- ited) have advanced the price of sealskins \$5 each eral of Steam Vessels, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, the Commisioner of Navigation, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief Hydrographer of the Navy and the Chief of the Division of Revenue Marine. The board is to meet at the Treasury the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October, and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, to consult and recon mend to Congress any changes in the existing laws or the enactment of new ones which in their judg-ment will protect and improve the merchant marine or relieve this service from the operations of harsh and injurious laws operating to its detriment. The board is also to collect and publish, for the benefit of the Government and the merchant marine, all information and available intelligence affecting marine interests. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be ex-officio chairman of the board and is to submit its recommendations to Congress. or the enactment of new ones which in their judg-

ONLY \$18 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN VIA PICTURESQUE ERIE LINES. Next personally conducted excursion train leaves New-York, Chambers-st. 10:15 a. m., Monday, August 21; arrives Chicago 4:15 p. m., next day, Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls, Similar excursions on Septem-ber 2, 6 and 12,

THE REGULATIONS NOT FAR-REACHING ENOUGH

-STILL DANGER THAT THE ROOKERIES MAY BE RUINED.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17.-Professor Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was sent to the seal rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands early in President Harrison's Administration, to investigate the subject of seal life and make an exhaustive report on it, yesterday said, regarding

"I regard the commercial value of the Pribyloff okeries ruined, if the pelagic scaler can enter upon his work around the seal islands after the 1st of August every season. No matter even if the use of firearms is prohibited, the use of spears and lances and compressed air to drive them is not barred out, and a white man can and will use a spear as well as an Indian, and even better if he is obliged to. The sole use of spears, nets, etc. will indirectly prove as deadly as firearms for such use does not alarm the pelagic herds as the report of rifles and shotguns does, and the seals will not become as wild and wary as they otherwise would.

"Of course this decision prevents the extermina tion of the species. But that is an idle aim. We want to preserve the commercial value of these interests so that they will not be a heavy annual burden on the public treasury, and so that they will yield enough to be a distinctive feature of the fur markets of the civilized world, as they have been during the last twenty years.

The fur seal herd, as it now stands under this award of the Paris Court, is open during Febru-March and April to the attacks of the pelagisealers in the North Pacific. From May until July 31 the herd is mercifully and properly spared by the verdict. Therefore this sealing fleet can and will rendezvous at Omalashea, for a superb harbor gives them the finest shelter and plenty of fresh water and fish between the 1st of July and the list, and by the 1st of August be in position all around the islands, sixty miles out, for the feeding seals are more numerous than they are three miles from those shores. These vessels on that shoal area surrounding these islands can easily anchor and lay out any storm

islands can easily anchor and lay out any storm better than they can do so on the Grand Banks and Georges, for the depth is only fifty to seventy fathoms, and the holding ground first-class. So the revenue cutters will never find these fellows off their bearings, fog or no fog.

"It is a great pity that this good beginning of the court was not carried entirely out—that this close time did not run from May 1 to October 10 inclusive. I hope that the darkly hinted suggestion that the court had recommended that all killing of fur seal on land and sea be held up for the next three years is true. If that plan is adopted or agreed upon, then the salvation of the rookerles can be effected by fresh efforts in the main issue, and the full light of truth turned on."

BARON DE COUNCELS SPEECH.

THE WORK OF THE TRIBUNAL AN INNOVATION IN THE LAW OF NATIONS.

London, Aug. 17 .- The Paris correspondent of "The London Times" quotes a passage from the speech of Baron de Courcel in closing the session of the Behring Sea Tribunal as worthy of preser-

"We have sought to maintain intact the funda mental principle of this august right of peoples-which extends like the vault of the sky about al nations and borrows from the laws of nature itself to protect one people of the earth against another-and to inculcate in them principles of mutual good will. In the regulations we were intrusted to elaborate we had to decide between divergent rights and interests which it was difficult to conciliate. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain promised with good grace to accept and carry out our decision. Our desire is that this duntary engagement should leave no regrets or the part of either one of them, although we have asked of both what they will perhaps regard as serious sacrifices.

Hitherto the nations had agreed to leave the seas; yet the sea, after the land, has become small for men who, like the hero Alexander, and not less ardent in work than he, in glory display

RENTAL OF THE PRIBYLOFF ISLANDS. THE FULL AMOUNT DEMANDED BY THE GOV

PENMENT REDUCTIONS SAID TO BE ILLEGAL

Washington, Aug. expected sequel of the Behring Sca real controversy is that the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands, Compa who, since the agitation of the questions now decided by arbitration have year by year been reits in regard to the number of seals captured, have

Secretary of the Treasury fixed the limit of The Secretary of the Treasury fixed the limit of catch in 1889 at 7,500 scals. The next year about 13,660 were taken, and in 1892, 10,500. Acting on an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, as he had reduced the catch of seals from the original contract of 100,000, reduced the rent in protoction. This action of Secretary Foster is now declared to have been illegal; hence the demand made, which it is understood will be followed by legal proceedings in case the demand is not compiled with.

A DARING RAID BY SEALERS.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 17.-The steame Queen arrived from Alaska last evening, bringing news of the during raid of St. Paul and St. George islands, in Behring Sea, on the night of July 4. Two unknown scaling schooners landed crews on the islands after dark and slaughtered several hundred seals. Watchmen on the islands were overpowered by the raiders, who broke into the salting-houses and carried away an immense num-ber of skins belonging to the lessees of the islands. The vessels escaped before the Government cutters could be informed of the occurrence.

THE SEALERS OF VICTORIA DESPONDENT

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 17.-R. P. Rithet & Co. (lim-

as a result of the finding of the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration. This action falls to please, how- had been administered by Bishop Coleman. The ever. Captain John G. Cox, president of the Sealers' Association, says: "The arbitration was merely excuse for not protecting English rights. The finding shows they were right, but takes them away. gan Dix, Dr. Bereslord, Dr. Tiffany, Dr. Gibson, Dr. so that England may in the future say: Td like to protect you, my children, but the law is against The wholesale restrictions won't protect seals when they most need protection on islands, or when trooping in March and April. They will, however, kill the business for all save the Commercial Company, and that evidently was the object. Our schooners are now for sale as soon as they return, and unless the press reports have been very mis-leading, the industry has received its deathblow and no schooners will be sent out next season." Another sealer, Captain J. D. Warren, who has seizure claims aggregating \$20,000, says the sealers had better get their claims cashed as soon as possible, sell their fleet and go out of business. The

THE BEHRING SEA DECISION. THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

PROFESSOR II. W. ELLIOTT'S COMMENTS. Policies are not planned to make money out

of forfeitures and lapses, but for the absolute and c rtain protection of the family.

All of its policies pay YEARLY CASH DIVI-DENDS to the insured. If dividends have been left to accumulate, they can be drawn any year to pay premiums, or in cash, at the option of the insured.

Average dividend paid in 1893. 26.47 per cent.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1893 \$60,761,519.89 Surplus by company's stindard 6,426,929.88 By N. Y. State standard 7,128,176,13 PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

seas there are no seals worth killing. The general opinion is with Captains Cox and Warren that Victoria's day has gone as the headquarters of the sealing industry in North America.

NOW COMES THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES. A NEW ARRITRATION MAY BE NECESSARY IN REGARD TO SEIZURES.

Washington, Aug. 17.-The main interest officially in the Behring Sea decision now centres in the question of damages which this country will be obliged to pay to Great Britain for the use of seal-hunting subjects who were kept out of Behring Sea through the operation of the modus vivendi, or were seized as poachers prior to an agreement. In accordance with Article V of the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi, the Arbitration Tribunal must decide how much compensation is due to Great Britain from the United States to be used for British subjects who abstained from the right to take seals in Behring Sea during the pendency of the arbitration. It is understood that the arbitrators have already passed on the subject, but their report has not been made public.

Nothing in the arbitration treaty or the convention for a renewal of the modus vivendi makes provision for allowing damages to persons who have en injured through the unlawful seizure of sealing vessels, and it is said at the Department of State that the matter must take the course followed in diplomacy. Claims against the United States, either individually or in bulk, will be flied by the owners of the vessels seized. The United States will enter into correspondence with the Government of Great Britain with reference to their settlement. If it is seen that a settlement as to the justice of the claims and the compensation to be made can be reached, the matter will proceed through the ordinary diplomatic channels. In the case of failure to come to some basis for a settlement without resort to arbitration, and it is predicted that failure will occur, the two Governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal, and to this end a claims committee will be appointed. It is therefore to be seen that some time must claims before a definite arrangement will be reached respecting the course of procedure with reference to the assessment of damages. followed in diplomacy. Claims against the United

FIREMEN WINNING PRIZES.

THE DAY TOO SHORT FOR THE PROGRAMME.

ONEY ISLAND'S GUESTS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH

THEIR ENTERTAINMENT-THE CONTESTS. The firemen at Coney Island, having finished beeches and adopting resolutions, went Frighton Beach racetrack yesterday and showed 10,000 people how to run to a fire and begin operations. The threatening weather in the morning almost brought about a postponement of he drills and races, but after a wait of an hour or two the fan was continued.

The different fire companies were their distinctive uniforms, and made a pleasing picture as thef ran down the track at the tap of their speed, dragging In the hose race one team exerted the thing in the effort to bring their machine in first. This team was the Rescue Hose Comthe track, dressed in pink tights and black trunks. fight the police if the prizoners were not rel a cry of derision went up from the grand stand. Other speakers declared that their families the foreman of another company pro not wear their usual uniform, as provided in tu'es of the competition. The Rescue Company was therefore debarred from competing. The Central Hose Company of Bradford, Penn, also were not allowed to run. The members of this company ap-peared wearing white emvas suits and slik sashes. Early yesterday the 600 delegates to the convention and the participants in the races filet at con-vention headquarters. At 0.230 o'clock a procession

was formed and marched to the r cetrack. The first contest was the prize drill for companies Hook and Ladder Company, of Athens, N. Y. The drill was won by the Resene Company. The first strained by the United States within narrower lim- prize is \$225 and the second \$100. In the open prize drill the Fert Dayton Steamer Company, No now been officially advised that the full amount of their stipulated rightal will be exacted from them by the United States, and that the action of lookers. The judges awarded the prize for the duilt be restricted by the United States, and that the action of lookers.

their stipulated restal will be exacted from them by the United States, and that the action of the previous Administration in reducing the rental to correspond with the reductions enforced in the catch was filegal.

Secretary Carlisle to-day made an official demand on the North American Commercial Company for \$29,718.16 for rental and bonus of the Prilytoff Islands. The amount due by years is stated as follows: 189, \$47,60; 189, \$

o Balme is payment one talls. There were notestants. Mrs. Jun. 12 to a Brooklyn, astrong, and settle Agnes Fortune, of Brooklyn, second, and extra Pland, third. No Brue akee.

____ FENERAL OF DR. THOMAS M. PETERS.

A LARGE GATHERING AT HIS OLD CHURCH-BISHOP POTTES, EISHOP COLEMAN AND RISHOP SETMOUR CON-DUCT THE SERVICES.

The finieral of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, Architector of the Diorese of New York and rector of 8t. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Ninety ninth at, and Amsterdam ave., who died on Sanday at Peekskill, was held at the church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The large edifice was filled to overflowing, hundreds of persons standing in the aisles and galleries. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, and Bishop Seymour, of springfield. The regular church choir was increased to fifty voices for the occasion. The coffin containing the body was covered deep with beautiful flowers.

7:30 and 0 o'cleck a. m. holy communion barial was at St. Michael's Cemetery, Bishop Seynour conducting the services at the grave.

Among those at the funeral were Dr. Van Kleeck, Archdescon of Westchester County; the Rev. Dr. Mor George S. Baker, the Rev. Brockhelst Morgan, super-intendent of City Missions; the Rev. George F. Nelson, secretary of the Diocese of New York. The following clergymen were there also: The Rev. Messrs. Mayr, Profitt, Mansfield, Clarkson, Holmes, Stanton, Ward, Ferguson, Smith, Pratt, Canedy, Buckmeister, Nes-

Fergison, Smith, Pratt, Canedy, Backmeister, Nes-bitt, Platt, Daves, Forbes, Keller, Kmanff, Morrison, Magnire, Young Marker, Dumbell, Dennis, Bondton, Mitchell, Harrington, Baker, Cooper, Spong, Schwab, Warner, Draper and Marshall, The church vestrymen acted as pailbearers. They were E. T. Tiemann, B. Keyser, Colonel Wilkinson, Dr. E. J. Ware, John A. Beall, G. D. Case, Charles E. Tripler and H. B. Livingstone.

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or billious, or when the blood is impure or singuish, to permanently cure habitual constitution, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without printing or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs. prohibition of firearms, the time chosen for a closed eason and the absence of restrictions upon island killing make it impossible for vessels to compete with any prospect of profit, while in the southern

IDLE WORKMEN RIOT.

Continued from First Page.

is in the rear of the barroom on the first floor

of the building.

THE MOB BREAKS IN THE DOOR. As the crowd pressed toward the hall the men in the front ranks were pushed against the closed door, and the strain on the door was soon great enough to break the lock. The door flew open and the mob poured through the barroom. Fliegman's daughter, who tried to keep the men out of the hall, was pushed rudely aside. Some of the men, doubtless enraged at the attempt to keep them out, threw stones and bricks through a front window and broke the glass. Other men swept the glasses off the bar and helped themselves to cigns and beer. The mob pushed into the hall until the place was full of men.

Finkelstone had run to call a policeman. In Grand-st, he met Patrolman Mallon and hastily explained what was happening. Mallon ran to the police station in Eldridge-st. for assistance. A roundsman and half a dozen other policemen hurried to the hall and were met there by Cap tain Devery. The hall was packed with men



WALHALLA HALL AFTER THE RIOT. and the street was blocked with a crowd of about 2,000. It was impossible for Captain Devery and his few men to clear the hall then. The officer ordered the crowd in front of the hall to disperse. The men let the police move about among them without opposition, but it took a long time | train and awoke the echoes in that rapidly growing for the policemen to clear a space in front of the part of the metropolis. The club owns a h Then Finkelstone was afraid that the mob ave., and at 7 o'clock in the morning the members

would wreck the building if an attempt were made | began to assemble. by a few policemen to drive the men out of the marched to the Harlem River bridge, where the hall. Three men who resisted the attempts of the police to make them leave the building were arrested. They were Abraham Rosenfeld, of No. 144 Essex-st.; Jacob Gold, of No. 123 Hesterst.; and Abraham Simon, of No. 39 Richardson st., Brooklyn As the police led the prisoners away from the

building they were followed by a large crowd, and the demonstration of ill feeling was so pro nounced that Captain Devery accompanied his on to the station. He returned to the hall later and succeeded in getting the crowd out of the street in front of it, but no attempt was made then to clear the hall.

THE ILL-FEELING BREAKS OUT.

About noon Captain Devery went to Police Headquarters and consulted with Acting Superintendent Conlin and Inspector McAvoy. The three men who had been taken to the police station were arraigned before Justice Voorhis in the Essex Market Police Court, and were discharged. One of the speakers at Walhalia Hall had declared that there were a thousand men present who would fight the police if the prisoners were not released.



AT THE ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. starving and that the Government must be asked to provide food for them. Joseph Barondess, the labor agitator, went to the hall and advised the men to leave the place, but he was told that he could mind his own business. He promised to find another place of meeting and went away.

About 2 p. m. the mob in the hall began to break the rear windows and the chandeliers. There had been many violent speeches against the police, the press and the capitalists, but much of the talking was in the Hebrew language. A reporter was hit on the head with a cane and thrown out of the hall. Somebody broke the top J. H. J. RONNER, H. C. SCHRADER, VICEof the piano in the hall. The few policemen that were there were powerless to prevent the dispolice station. Inspector M Avey had sent the reserves from the Oak-st., Delancey-st. and Madison-st. stations to report to Captain Devery, and the captain was soon on his way to Walhalla Hall with about forty policemen. "KILL THE POLICE" IS THE CRY

The crowd in front of the ball scattered when the police, with drawn clubs, appeared. Captain Devery led the pelies into the hall and drove the mob out with some difficulty. Chairs were broken

mob out with some difficulty. Chairs were broken and all of the glass remaining in the windows was smashed by the departing crowd. In the street the men who had been turned out of the ball began to shout: "Kill the police!"

Captain Devery ordered the crowd to move on, and he directed the policemen to clear the street. Then there was a fight, and for a few minutes the policemen had to use their clubs. Policeman Alexander Meditiney was knocked down and trampled on before his comrades could resone him. Half a dozen of his assailants were arrested promptly. Several persons in the mob then threw stones. Policeman Andrew Hozan was hit on the head with a stone and received a scalp wound. Some of the stone throwers were arrested. Captain Devery, who was in the thick of the fight, had a narrow escape from being stabbed by an excited young Hebrew who wielded a pair of large tailor's shears. A policeman who was near the captain knocked the shears out of the young man's hands. Then the Hebrew took to bis heels and escaped. The crowd gradually melted away from in front of the police clubs, and in a few minutes there was comparative quiet in the street. Inspector McAvoy arrived in time to witness part of the lighting, and he kept the police reserves in the street until there were no witness part of the lighting, and he kept the police reserves in the street until there were no more signs of disorder.

THE MOST LAWLESS RIOTERS ARRESTED. Thirteen prisoners were locked up in the Elfelt, of No. 69 Norfolk-st.; John Rosenstock, No. 18 Jefferson-st.; Herman Duyer, No. 141 Lindenst., Brooklyn; Lewis Koulsky, No. 81 Suffolk-st.: Meyer Lippman, No. 42 Hester-st.; Meyer Lippe, No. 141 Monroe-st.; Harris Schneider, No. 23 Essex-st.; William T. Klein, No. 12 Suffolk-st.; Abraham 1ile, No. 60 Division-st.; Solomon Marcus, No. 14 Ludlow-st.; David Bolinsky, No. 5 Norfolk-st.; Abraham Bloom, No. 76 Suffolk-st., and Marx Levine, No. 282 Chrystie-st. Ortfelt was accused of bitting Policeman Hogan with a stone. The others were locked up on charges of disturbing the public peace. A large crowd of Hebrews collected in front of the police station in the evening and clamored for the release of the prisoners. A number of women were in the crowd. Barondess went to the station and made inquiries about getting bail for the prisoners. He said he might be able to secure bail for some of the Meyer Lippman, No. 42 Hester-st.; Meyer Lippe,



standard, for Consumption and other Screyulous and dangerous diseases. And it's for just this condition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is especially valuable.

If you're thinner than you ought to be, whether from wasting diseases, defective nutrition, or whatever cause, the "Discovery" will surely bring you up to the healthy standard. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it arouse every natural source and means of nourishment. As a strength-restorer and feabuilder, nothing like this medicine is known to medical science. Filthy Cod Liver Oil and all its disguised compounds can't compare with it.

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men. To reporters he said: "The trouble was caused by the attempt of a large number of men to hold a meeting without previous organization. Most of these men are desperate because they have no work and can get no food for their suffering families."

Early last evening, when there was no reason to expect more trouble in Orchard-st., the police reserves from Oak-st., Madison-st. and Delance-st, were sent back to the stations, but Acting Superincendent Conlin directed that the reserves be kept on duty at all of the stations in the city until further orders.

SCHNORERS OUT FOR CLAMS.

A WELL-KNOWN CLUB ON A PICNIC.

TAMMANY POLITICIANS DO NOT SHOW MUCE INTEREST IN THIS ORGANIZATION-

SOME OF THE GUESTS. The Schnorer Club had possession of the Annexed District yesterday and held it for a good while in the early forenoon. Two brass bands followed in their home in One-hundred-and-sixty-third-st., near Third-

They started at 8:30 en



TWO SCHNORERS.

Myndert Starin was moored. A squad of mounted policemen rode in front. Fully 700 men were in line, and as they advanced with steady step, each with a bamboo cane and a golden star on the coat lapel, the emblem of the club, flags flying and drums beat. ing, it looked picturesque, that forest of derby canvas bats rising and falling like a wave on the waters of the Sound, which the steamer was impatient to traverse on the way to Pleasure Beach, Bridgeport,

It was the "twelfth annual excursion and Rhode Island clambake" of this noted organization, and it PRES.; JOHN OSBORN, JR., SECY. It until the time to have the next one comes around.

Most of the members are Germans. There was a good deal of song and music aboard. They went even so



for us to drink beer. As the day were on and M the excitement increased, many bolder spirits went order, and another call for help was sent to the further still and made jokes. German jokes, remember. A feeble protest was heard now and again. but it availed nothing, for the members of the club believe that life without liberty is "an inferior gift of heaven," as Frank Oliver put it.

All the Schnorers and these who went with them are mostly independent in politics. They it was who rendered such signal service in the election of Louis J. Heintz, Commissioner of Sireet Improvements in the Amexed District a few years ago when Tammany swept everything else before it in the other portions



EX-JUDGE JAMES R. ANGEL

ex-Judge James R. Anget.

of the city. And the sting of defeat must still be telt, for there were few if any rotable Tamminy politicians on the excursion yesterday. William 6.

McCrea is president of the club, and the names of the other officers are. John McMahon, treasurer; Joseph Lieberts, financial secretary; John Osborn, corresponding secretary, and Henry C. Schrader, vice-president, The Honse Committee is J. C. Fisher, John Cotter, Joseph Fickard, John C. Heintze, James C. Hart and John H. J. Romer. Amusement Committee: Arthur C. Butts, John W. Decker, F. S. Shilling and John C. Shorn, jr. Bowing Committee: A. A. Hermats, Edward Robitsck, John Nimphius, jr., and James C. Hart. Finance Committee: Emil R. Hoffman and Peter Koelble. These are the names of some of the invited guests: George H. Leaf, of Fhilad-lphia: Algerian Schutt, John Raxendale, Henry Koepler, James Lodegar, Thomas J., Carroll, Robert Bill, George James Lodegar, Thomas J., Carroll, Robert Bill, George Meade, William H. Ebling, Jr., John Ott, J. W. Flync, Dr. Cantwell, John Fisher, Joseph L. Carbett, Robert Sigel, Gustav Kellar, Charles, A. Schutz, Chonel E. A. Sciffert, J. J. Howen, Remead Darling, George Biennan, Frederick A. Humphref. Roman Arnold, James A. Sheridan and George L. Clark.